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report states that the work of the Society has been much enlarged during the year; that many public meetings have been held; that four new agents have been appointed; that nearly forty thousand invitations were sent out to ministers to observe Peace Sunday; that nearly six thousand sermons and addresses were delivered on the occasion; that the circulation of the Society's organ, the *Herald of Peace*, had increased; that a new paper for the young, the *Olive Leaf*, had been started; and that over two hundred and thirty thousand copies of books, pamphlets, etc., had been distributed. The report closes with a reference to the dangerous military movements in the country, and deplores the fact that the majority of the people do not seem alive to their character, and that the countervailing influences in the official and organized Christianity of the day are very feeble.

Carnegie's Gift to the Hague Court. The following correspondence between Andrew Carnegie and the Netherlands

Minister at Washington, Baron Gevers, in regard to the former's munificent benefaction to the Hague Court, will interest all our readers. It became public too late for insertion in our last issue:

“NEW YORK, April 22, 1903.
“BARON GEVERS, Washington, D. C.

“Your Excellency,—Your welcome favor reaches me on the eve of my departure for my Scottish summer home. I am delighted to hear officially from you that your government believes that the cause of the peace conference will be immensely benefited by the erection of a court house and library, a temple of peace, for the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899, and also that the government will consider itself responsible for the disbursement of the fund, which I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish.

“The sum named to me as being ample for the purpose stated was \$1,500,000. I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon me for this sum will be honored upon presentation here. Believe me, Your Excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the creation of the permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward of world-wide character which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain.

“Very truly yours,
“ANDREW CARNEGIE.”

“WASHINGTON, April 25, 1903.
“ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq., New York.

“Dear Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 23d inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by cable to express to you the deep-felt gratitude and profound admiration of Her Majesty's government for your munificent benefaction in favor of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The Netherlands

government and the people of Holland, who consider themselves, as it were, as the custodians of that great institution of peace which the nations jointly intrusted to their care, are deeply impressed by the high humanitarian sentiments which led you to connect your name in a lasting way with one of the noblest efforts man has ever made—the effort to substitute justice and goodwill among men to the horrors for war.

“Believe me, dear sir, with highest consideration,
“Very sincerely yours, GEVERS.

Brevities.

. . . The Legislature of Guatemala has voted its approval of the protocol signed at Mexico City, at the Pan-American Conference, for the adherence of the American states to the Hague conventions, and has asked the governments of the United States and of Mexico to take the necessary steps for the admission of Guatemala as a party to the conventions.

. . . It is announced that the second national congress of the peace societies of France will be held at Rouen for three days, beginning on the 24th of September.

. . . In response to a letter to him from the Princess Wiszniewska, in the name of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, while on his recent visit to Paris, King Edward replied, through the British embassy at Paris, that he was grateful for the friendly and pacific sentiments expressed by the Alliance.

. . . The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia commemorated the fourth anniversary of the meeting of the Hague Peace Conference in the historic Mennonite Church, Germantown, Pa., on Sabbath afternoon and evening, May 17. The addresses were by Bishop Grubb of the Mennonites, Clara Barton, Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, Miss Anita Trueman of New Haven, Mahlon N. Kline of the Philadelphia Trades League, William H. Parry of Newark, Judge Ashman of Philadelphia, and Alfred H. Love, president of the Union.

. . . *Brotherhood*, which begins its seventeenth year in the pocket magazine form, says that “war, however scientifically soever it may be conducted, is always barbarous. Military uniforms and decorations are but the war-paint and feathers of the savage, glorified.” It declares that “the ideal of international relations . . . is a federation of coöperative commonwealths.”

. . . At the Methodist Bishops' Conference held recently at Allegheny, Pa., Dr. Hamilton, the youngest of the bishops, preached a sermon on “He causeth wars to cease,” before a large audience. He treated war as ineffective, useless and antiquated.

. . . Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Minneapolis, who is for the time being filling the pulpit of the Central Union Church of Honolulu, Hawaii, recently read a paper against war before the Ministerial Union held in that church, which made a strong impression on the audience. The address, which was radical and in part an arraignment of the church for its unfaithfulness, aroused much discussion, *pro* and *con*. One result of the meeting was the adoption by the Union of a resolution to subscribe

for the ADVOCATE OF PEACE. This resolution has, to our great satisfaction, been executed. There is also a movement on foot to found a peace society in Honolulu.

. . . *The Episcopal Recorder*, commenting on Mr. Carnegie's proposed Palace of Peace at The Hague, as the home of the Arbitration Court, says: "We view all steps in this direction as epoch-making, and when the future writes the history of the present, the establishment of this Court will be seen to be the greatest event of our time."

. . . General MacArthur, at a Western banquet to the President, in a most extraordinary harangue on war, said that it "is a beneficent, an indispensable instrument placed in the hands of men to be used during the progress, during the primary period of social evolution through which we are now passing, for the regeneration of the race and the extension and maintenance of civilization." General Grant did not think so. Only a few even professional militarists still hold to this brutal and immoral theory of Joseph de Maistre, reiterated a generation ago by von Moltke.

. . . Commenting on the folly of a big navy, the San Francisco Weekly *Star* says: "What shall it profit us to save five millions on the army (as the President declared we were doing) if we promptly waste it and twenty millions more on the navy? Of all money unproductively locked up, that put into battleships not absolutely needed is the most profligate form of squandering known to man."

. . . Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian finance minister, who is in this country studying economic conditions, has declared it desirable that the whole Manchurian tangle, as he calls it, should be arbitrated between the disputants. Justice would suggest, if the Baron please, that Manchuria herself and China should first be allowed their rights in the case.

. . . For the second time since the proclamation of the autonomy of Crete the representatives of the Cretan people have met in general assembly and voted for annexation to Greece. Europe is still deaf to the wishes of this people.

. . . The president of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, the Princess Wiszniewska of Paris, writes us that the proposition for a stated international congress has her most cordial endorsement. She calls the document which the American Peace Society has issued, giving the list of international congresses hitherto held and the reasons for a regular congress, a "most remarkable statement."

. . . The 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, was observed in New York by a special meeting in the Metropolitan Temple under the auspices of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National Council of Women. Addresses were made by Edwin Markham, Herbert N. Casson, Ernest H. Crosby and others. Many other similar meetings were held throughout the country.

. . . Hon. Frederick W. Holls, United States Commissioner to the Hague Conference and a member of the

Hague Court for Siam, has been asked by President Roosevelt to serve as umpire in the settlement of the claims of Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Mr. Holls has declined the honor, for what reason we have not seen.

. . . At the London dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute at the Hotel Cecil, on the 8th of May, Andrew Carnegie, who presided, said that industry should be regarded as an international affair, not as international rivalry, but as international friendship. When industry was regarded in that light each individual community would be prosperous.

. . . The Cincinnati *Post* of May 6, in an editorial inspired by the prospective Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, says that the international arbitration movement is the most vital one in world politics. In the French Chamber of Deputies, Foreign Minister Delcassé said on the 10th of March last that the arbitration movement was "nothing less than a revolution."

. . . The protocols for the submission to the Hague Court of the question of preferential treatment were signed by Minister Bowen and the representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Italy on May 7. The submission of this question to the Hague Court will be of far-reaching consequences in the future relations of nations.

. . . The arbitration by the Hague Court of the Venezuela question of preferential treatment seems destined to be a very important one. A move is on foot to have all the nations having claims against Venezuela, but which did not use coercive measures to collect them, give their adherence to the protocol of submission, and thus become parties to the arbitration. Mexico has already signed the article of adherence.

. . . Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General to the United States, said at the recent Mohonk Arbitration Conference that of the three means of settling international disputes — diplomacy, arbitration and war — "the last is the most barbarous, and is certainly against the divine doctrine of Christianity."

. . . The Spanish Minister of Marine will ask the Cortes at its coming session to sanction the extensive reorganization of the navy and the improvement of the arsenals and dockyards. Deluded man! He ought to be content with the ruin which militarism has already brought upon his country, and allow her henceforth to develop along lines which will make her truly great.

. . . The Radical Socialist group in the French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution urging the immediate negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France.

. . . Even though the Italian government, when interpellated last month, replied that no action had yet been taken towards trying to bring about a simultaneous reduction of the navies of the powers, and that the government considered any such movement as yet inopportune, yet the fact that the question had been raised by remarks of the British Prime Minister shows how pressing the problem is felt to be. We shall hear of some action in this direction sooner than many suppose.

. . . In the recent discussion of the naval estimates in the British House of Commons many of the speakers showed that they felt deeply the folly of the prevailing international competition in the building of war ships, and several of them openly suggested that Great Britain should take the initiative in proposing to the powers a reduction of the navies. The government, however, through Mr. Arnold Foster, persisted that its estimates, gigantic as they were, were not excessive, in view of what other nations were doing, and showed no disposition to abandon the present policy.

. . . The *Whim* says: "The strong man is not the soldier on horseback with sabre drawn. The strong man is the man with folded arms who utters the truth regardless of consequences. No one can injure a man who refuses to be hurt; you may kill him but you cannot touch the man in him. He wields a power that he would have to give up if he stooped to physical force."

. . . The Russian embassy at Washington reports that advices from St. Petersburg say that the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia is steadily being carried forward, and that the final withdrawal will take place in September. It is further said at the embassy that there can be no foundation for the statements that Russia proposes to restrict foreign trade in that section of China.

. . . It is announced at Washington that France has declared her willingness to adhere to the protocol for the submission to the Hague tribunal of the question of preferential treatment growing out of the late Venezuelan blockade. She asks, however, that the proceedings be in French and that she be represented by French counsel.

. . . Replying on May 20th to a telegram of congratulation, sent by Secretary Root, on the first anniversary of the establishment of the independent government of Cuba, President Palma sent the following message: "The government and people of the United States are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of Cuba, who, midst the happiness they enjoy to-day, do not forget how much they are obliged to the American people for the share they took in helping to gain independence and freedom."

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

BY LUCIEN V. RULE.

O heart of mine, let love divine
Alone thy shepherd be;
The house of Hate is desolate,
And dark beyond degree.

Love's hand doth lead through sunny mead
And forest sweet with flowers,
Where cooling streams and soothing dreams
Make glad the gliding hours.

But Hatred's way doth lead astray
From home and heaven afar,
Where demons dwell in nether hell,
And gleams no morning star.

GOSHEN, KY.

Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society was held at the Society's office, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, on the 18th of May at two o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting was better attended by members than the annual meetings generally are, and was an unusually interesting and encouraging occasion.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the Society, presided.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington, Mass., invoked the divine favor upon the meeting and the labors of the Society, and offered thanks for the guidance and blessing of God in the years that are past.

The records of the annual meeting of last year were read and approved.

The secretary reported that all the persons elected to official positions last year had accepted their appointment, except two vice-presidents, who preferred not to serve in this capacity.

A committee on nomination of officers, consisting of Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Lucia Ames Mead and Hon. L. H. Pillsbury, was appointed.

The annual reports of the treasurer and auditor were read, approved and ordered to be placed on file.

The treasurer's report showed that the ordinary receipts for the year from memberships, subscriptions, sales of literature, contributions, Peace Fund, etc., including a small balance from last year, had been \$5,280, and that the ordinary expenditures for salaries, rent of office, printing, mailing and sundries had been \$5,201.61. The report further showed that legacies amounting to \$3,774.91 had recently been received, and that a debt to the trustees of the Permanent Peace Fund of \$930.39 had been paid. The total receipts for the year the report thus showed to be \$9,054.91, and the total expenditures \$6,132, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,922.91.

The committee to nominate officers reported a list of persons for president, vice-presidents, general secretary, treasurer, auditor, and Board of Directors. The persons so nominated were chosen to their respective positions. On motion of Dr. Hershey, the name of President Mitchell of Cumberland University, Tennessee, was added to the list of vice-presidents. (The list of the officers is given in full on page 118). Of the Board of Directors the names of Mr. Fiske Warren, Dr. Homer B. Sprague and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell were new; of the vice-presidents, Hon. William I. Buchanan, Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Bishop E. E. Hoss, D. D., Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D. D., Rev. Edward M. Taylor, D. D., George W. Hoss, LL. D., and President Mitchell were also new.